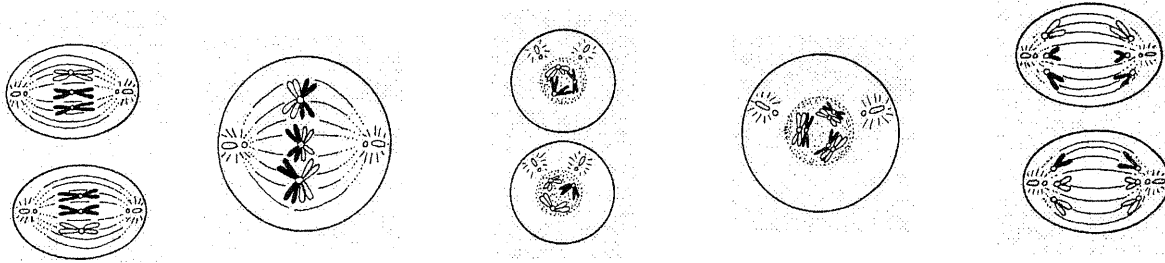


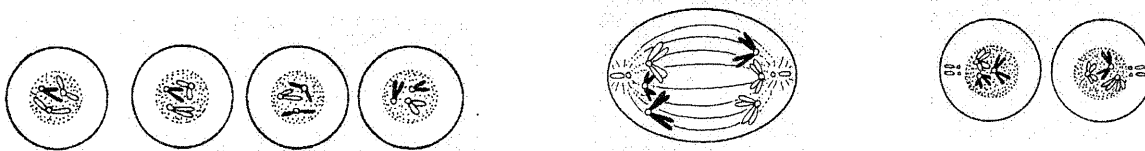
Name _____ Date _____ Hour _____

Worksheet - Meiosis Review

Stages of Meiosis - Label each phase correctly. Be sure to include I or II with each stage.



1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____



6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____

* List the stages of Meiosis in order (9-16) Do not include interphase.

_____, _____, _____, _____,
_____, _____, _____, _____

Which Stage of Meiosis I? In the spaces provided, use PI to represent prophase I, MI to represent metaphase I, AI to represent anaphase I, or TI to represent telophase I.

- _____ 17. cytoplasm divides
- _____ 18. nuclear envelope breaks down
- _____ 19. homologous chromosomes separate
- _____ 20. spindle moves homologous chromosomes to the cell's equator
- _____ 21. crossing-over occurs
- _____ 22. two new cells form
- _____ 23. homologous chromosomes move to opposite poles of the cell
- _____ 24. chromosomes condense

Which Stage of Meiosis II? In the spaces provided, use PII to represent prophase II, MII to represent metaphase II, AII to represent anaphase II, or TII to represent telophase II.

- _____ 25. centromeres divide
- _____ 26. new spindle forms
- _____ 27. cell undergoes cytokinesis
- _____ 28. chromosomes line up at equator
- _____ 29. spindle breaks down
- _____ 30. sister chromatids move to opposite poles of the cell
- _____ 31. four haploid cells form

Multiple Choice

- _____ 32. An organism's reproductive cells are called
 - a. genes
 - b. chromosomes
 - c. gametes
 - d. zygotes
- _____ 33. Chromosomes that are similar in size, shape, and genetic content are called
 - a. homologous chromosomes
 - b. haploid
 - c. diploid
 - d. ovum
- _____ 34. When a cell contains two sets of chromosomes, it is
 - a. haploid
 - b. binary
 - c. diploid
 - d. budding
- _____ 35. When a cell contains one set of chromosomes, it is
 - a. haploid
 - b. crossing-over
 - c. diploid
 - d. homologous
- _____ 36. A type of cell division that reduces the number of chromosomes is
 - a. anaphase
 - b. meiosis
 - c. mitosis
 - d. gametophyte
- _____ 37. What process occurs during prophase I of meiosis?
 - a. cytokinesis
 - b. random fertilization
 - c. crossing-over
 - d. chromosome duplication
- _____ 38. A male reproductive cell is called a(n)
 - a. ovum
 - b. sperm
 - c. sex chromosome
 - d. zygote
- _____ 39. A female has which sex chromosomes?
 - a. XY
 - b. YY
 - c. XX
- _____ 40. A male has which sex chromosomes?
 - a. XY
 - b. YY
 - c. XX
- _____ 41. The union of two gametes during fertilization produces a(n)
 - a. gamete
 - b. zygote
 - c. haploid

Matching

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| _____ 42. fertilization | a. produces offspring having traits of two parents, but not exactly like either parent |
| _____ 43. diploid | b. having one set of chromosomes |
| _____ 44. homologous | c. chromosomes become visible |
| _____ 45. asexual reproduction | d. results in four haploid cells |
| _____ 46. sexual reproduction | e. produces identical offspring |
| _____ 47. haploid | f. having two sets of chromosomes |
| _____ 48. meiosis | g. results in genetic information exchange |
| _____ 49. prophase I | h. chromosomes have similar structure and kinds of genes |
| _____ 50. crossing-over | i. produces a diploid zygote |
| _____ 51. telophase II | j. halves the number of chromosomes |

! Concept Map - Use these terms: chromatids, crossing-over, haploid sperm and egg, homologous chromosomes, meiosis II

